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ABSTRACT

A review of the social needs of adolescents in Glendale (California) and elsewhere was conducted to determine the needs and potential support for the proposed Glendale Teen Support Center (GTSC) and to provide documentation for the Center's future funding requests. The GTSC was conceived as an after-school social center that would provide a positive social environment for high school students and act as a clearinghouse for specialized youth services. Information was gathered from the following sources: a literature review about the conditions of youth nationally, statewide, and locally; a telephone survey of community agencies providing youth programming; and a survey of 13,590 high school students. The following summary conclusions are reported: (1) there is considerable support among both adolescents and adults for the GTSC; (2) GTSC board members seem well-regarded in their respective communities and appear to be qualified to manage the proposed project; (3) community leaders are aware that adolescents are acutely underserved; and (4) existing youth outreach services are too small, too narrowly focused, and/or otherwise inappropriate to serve the majority of the community's youth. Statistical data are included on seven graphs. The student survey questionnaire, a tabulation of responses to the student survey, and the general notes from the agency survey are appended. (FMW)

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TO INSURE THE FUTURE:

The Need for Teen Programs in Glendale

by

Deborah A. Howard Scot L. Spicer Frederick Wells

A Study Conducted for the

Glendale Teen Support Center, Inc.

July 3, 1990

Glendale Community College

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INTRODUCTION

Summary

People from a wide variety of agencies in the Glendale area recognize a great need for youth programs: Teens need a neutral social place which can also serve as the central nervous system for existing programs in the city. The vast majority of existing youth programs operate within a limited or narrowly defined scope and serve only a minority of teens. Community members we contacted consistently stated Glendale should clearly be doing more to fill the gap in teen-oriented programs.

Considerable support for the concept of a teen center has been found. In our efforts to gauge the need and potential support for the Glendale Teen Support Center, we conclude that:

- there is considerable enthusiasm and interest among the youth we personally interviewed as well as the youth surveyed at Hoover High School for the Teen Support Center's proposed offerings;
- an evident wellspring of enthusiastic adult support also bodes well for the potential success of the Center;
- Board members, both young adult and older adults, appear to be well-regarded in their respective communities and sufficiently deep in combined talent to be able to manage the proposed project;
- there is awareness, at times significant, among community leaders that teenagers are an acutely underserved segment of the city's population; and
- existing services that reach out to teens are too small, too narrowly focused and/or otherwise inappropriate to serve the majority of Glendale's teenagers.

In today's world child development functions formerly assumed by the family are now either addressed by organizations outside of the family or not at all. The idyllic representation of teens from the 1950's and 1960's is simply not the reality for today's youth. The changing household structure and the serious issues confronting teenagers -- including drugs, crime, and "stress for success" -- leave these young people with a great need to talk, but there's no one home to listen.

The existing condition of teens in Glendale demonstrates the necessity for providing a positive alternative environment where they can socialize after school hours. Teens tend to be more limited in the physical environment they experience than adults. School and their neighborhood are their social environment. Local youth organizations thus can have a powerful positive effect on teens, but at almost every turn, there is a lack of such structures in Glendale. Teens themselves have considerable enthusiasm and interest in dealing with the challenges facing them, but due precisely to the nature of teen social life, they alone cannot create and maintain support structures to help themselves.

Several community members including Mayor Larry Zarian have endorsed the idea of a teen center in Glendale. Zarian says that such a center would give teens a safe place to go where they can get away from stress and be themselves. "The Glendale Teen Support Center will be a place where teenagers can go and talk to one another," says Zarian. He knows that several council members back the project and hopes the private sector will join with the City of Glendale to offer financial support.

Background

The ten founding members of the Glendale Teen Support Center (GTSC) Board of Directors -- including one youth -- incorporated the organization on May 25, 1989. In February of 1990 they received their tax exempt status. Their purpose is the promotion of a "teen center" for the Glendale community to act as an open and constructive social venue for teens and as a clearinghouse for other diverse and specialized programs available to teens in the community.

In March of 1990 members of the GTSC Board approached Glendale Community College for assistance in organizing and interpreting data related to teen needs in the community. Dr. John A. Davitt, Superintendent/President, reflecting the college's concern for Glendale's youth, assigned the Planning and Research Unit's staff to assist members of GTSC. He also suggested the somewhat broader role of producing a needs assessment document in support of the Teen Support Center's funding requests.

Methodology

One of the greatest challenges of the project was to determine who in the community offers activities for youth when there is essentially no coordination of such activities and consequently no available list of programs. This report relied on the following efforts conducted between April and June of this year: 1) a review of research about the conditions of youth nationally, statewide, and locally; 2) A telephone survey of individuals, agencies, and groups identified in Glendale as having interest in programming for teens; and, 3) an analysis of the high school student

survey conducted by teen members of the Glendale Teen Support Center.

The ***Conditions of Youth*** section involves a review of the literature from the educational and health fields as well as several public agencies on trends among youth at the national, state, and local level. Demographic information on the Glendale schools was provided by Jim McGlashan, Director of Testing and Evaluation for the Glendale Unified District.

Reflected in the ***High School Survey and Discussion*** material is an overview of the data collected at Hoover High School by proponents of GTSC. Their survey demonstrates the broad set of concerns teens are dealing with and the desire teens have to resolve the stress and challenges in their lives.

In ***Community Perspectives*** we have attempted to outline and detail the current programs and activities available to teens in Glendale and to develop a community perspective on what is needed. Ideas and opinions from newspaper reports and agency publications have been included where appropriate. In general we found that community leaders were strongly supportive of the concept of a teen center, and in some cases we have used their words to convey specific concepts.

The ***Glendale Teen Support Center*** section discusses the philosophy and program plans of the GTSC operation. Finally we have also attached three appendices including the data collected by the student survey and the authors' telephone survey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conditions of Youth 1

Cultural Diversity In Our Growing Population 2

Teen Health Issues 7

Teens' Changing Social Environment 9

High School Survey and Discussion 15

Teen Socializing 16

Teen Center Facilities 17

Teen Center Activities 19

Teen Issues 20

Community Perspectives 23

Schools 24

Municipal Agencies 24

Private/Non-Profit Agencies 26

The Glendale Teen Support Center 32

Appendix A: GTSC Survey Instrument 35

Appendix B: GTSC Survey Tabulation 36

Appendix C: Agencies Survey Notes 41

Acknowledgements 48

TABLE OF GRAPHS

Graph 1: GUSD Enrollment 1980-1993..... 3

Graph 2: Fall 1989 GUSD Enrollment by Ethnic Breakdown..... 5

Graph 3: Percentage of LEP Students in GUSD..... 6

Graph 4: Survey Question #1 Responses..... 17

Graph 5: Survey Question #1 Responses..... 18

Graph 6: Survey Question #1 Responses..... 20

Graph 7: Survey Question #1 Responses..... 21

CONDITIONS OF YOUTH

Teens are often overlooked as an invisible part of the Glendale community. Perched between childhood and full-fledged adulthood, teens have many adult responsibilities they are expected to fulfill but are not accorded complete adult privileges. They are caught in an awkward situation in which exploring life's possibilities is a major part of their developmental process while this exploration is often simultaneously stifled by adults. Growing awareness of youth problems -- "latchkey" existences, stress, teenage pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse to name just a few -- has led to concern about youth in our community.

Recognition of the challenges facing teens has led to a growing interest in programs which address their special needs. This section of the report will review the trends in California, Los Angeles County, and the City of Glendale which add to the challenges facing today's youth and the need to serve them. Much of the background information for this section is derived from the 1989 state-wide report funded by the Irvine and Stuart Foundations entitled "Conditions of Children in California". The report was developed by a university research group called Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE) which is part of the School of Education, University of California, Berkeley. We provide an overview of the most important trends related to: 1) Cultural Diversity In Our Growing Population; 2)) Teen Health Issues; and 3) Teen's Changing Social Environment.

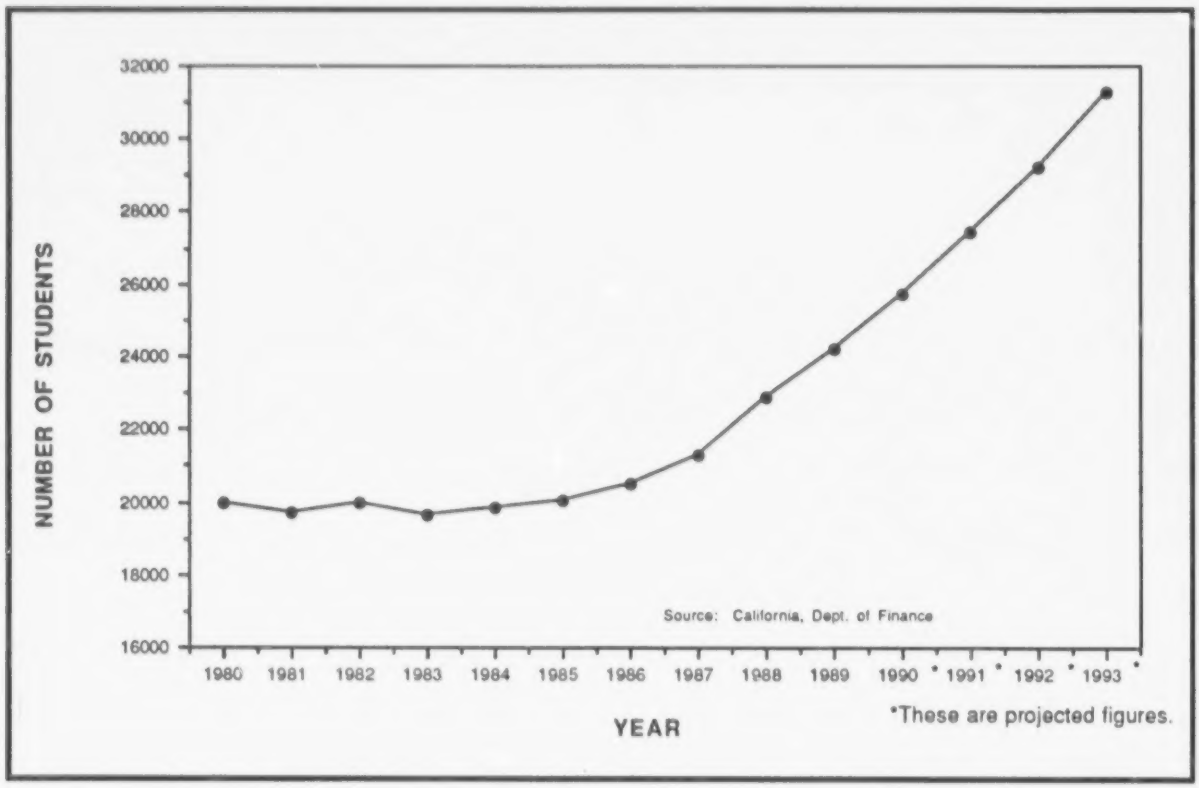
CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN OUR GROWING POPULATION

Not only are the lives of today's teens increasingly complex, the absolute number of teens is also increasing. There are already 7 million people under the age of 18 in California but in the next decade, there will be 1.5 million more. One of every nine American children lives in California; by the turn of the century, it will be one in eight (California Department of Finance, #86-3). Los Angeles County by itself has over 2.2 million children and young adults, more than the child population in 40 states and more than the entire population, all ages considered, of 20 states.

In ten years pre-teens and teens will increase as a percentage of the under 18 population while the population of those under 5 will decrease (US Bureau of the Census/McCarthy and Valdez, *California's Demographic Future*, The Rand Corporation). The largest increase will be among those 15 to 18 years old with a projected increase of 33 percent in the number of high school age students by the end of the century (US Bureau of the Census/McCarthy and Valdez, *California's Demographic Future*, The Rand Corporation).

The Glendale Unified School District began dramatic growth during the late 1980's with its enrollment expected to grow another 25% between 1990 and 1993 as indicated in Graph 1 on the next page. This growth has previously been greatest in the elementary grades; however, in the 1990's there will be steady growth in the teenage population with a noticeable surge at the turn of the century.

GRAPH 1: GUSD Enrollment 1980-1993



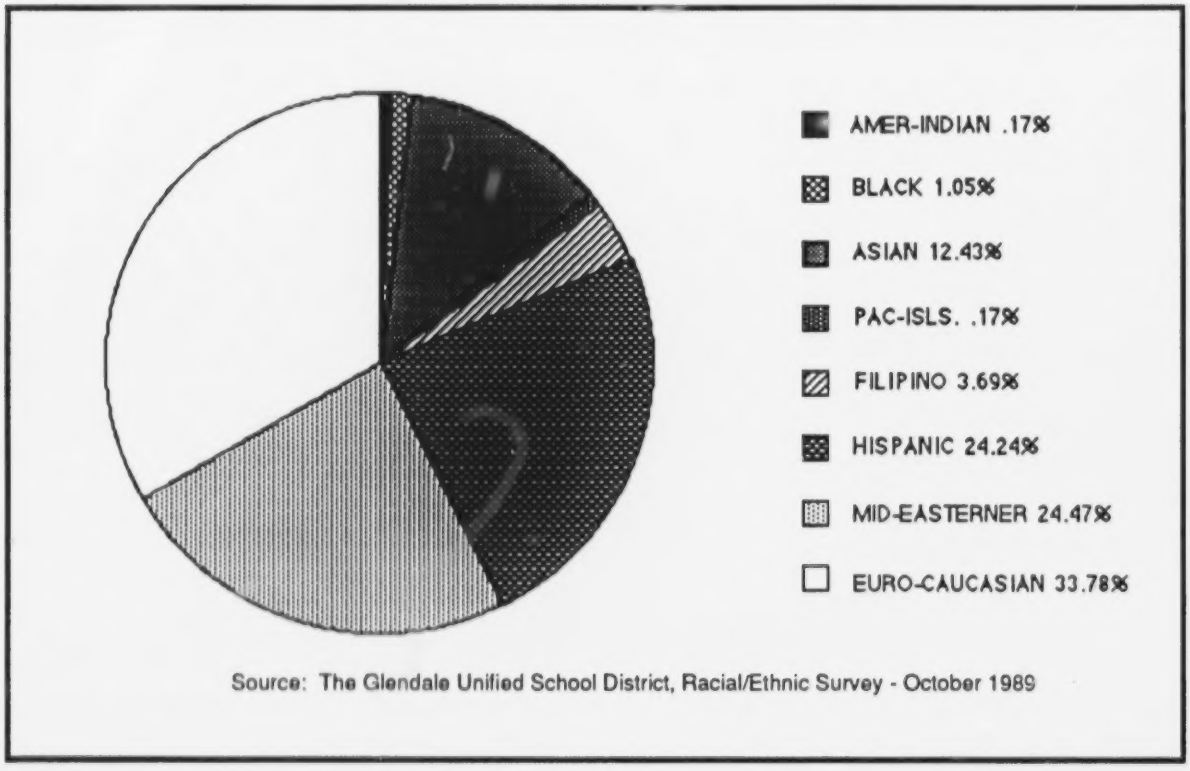
This surge in growth may have profound consequences for society because support for youth and youth programs appears to be declining even as the population increases in size. In 1960, 50 percent of all households had children present; today, only 38 percent of households do (McCarthy and Valdez/California State Data Center Summaries, "Trends in California, 1940-1989"). This demographic trend translates into political behavior as households with no children are a clear majority and will tend to be less supportive of programs for the young. This phenomenal change is complex and related to several different demographic trends, among them the lower fertility rate

of American women; the increase in childless couples; the greater variety in the types of households formed (e.g., adult children living longer with parents, platonic friends sharing rent, increased rates of cohabitation, etc.); an increased number of individuals who have never married; and an increase in the number of households with older Americans. These changes in population distribution may lead to a dramatic change in society's willingness to invest in our nation's youth, a situation with potentially troubling consequences.

In addition to the sheer number of youth in the state, the diversity of the population in terms of ethnicity is staggering. Fully one third of all Hispanic youths in America are in California as well as one third of all Asian and one in seven of all Native American youth (Children's Defense Fund, Child Health Data Book, 1988).

At the local level the Glendale Unified School District changed dramatically in the 1980's. In the early part of the decade, the majority of the students were European-origin Caucasian and lived in native English speaking households. By 1989 the district's student population had shifted greatly with 66.2 percent of the students from ethnic groups other than European-origin Caucasian. Graph 2 on the next page shows the ethnic make-up the Glendale Unified School District as of fall 1989.

GRAPH 2: Fall 1989 GUSD Enrollment by Ethnic Breakdown



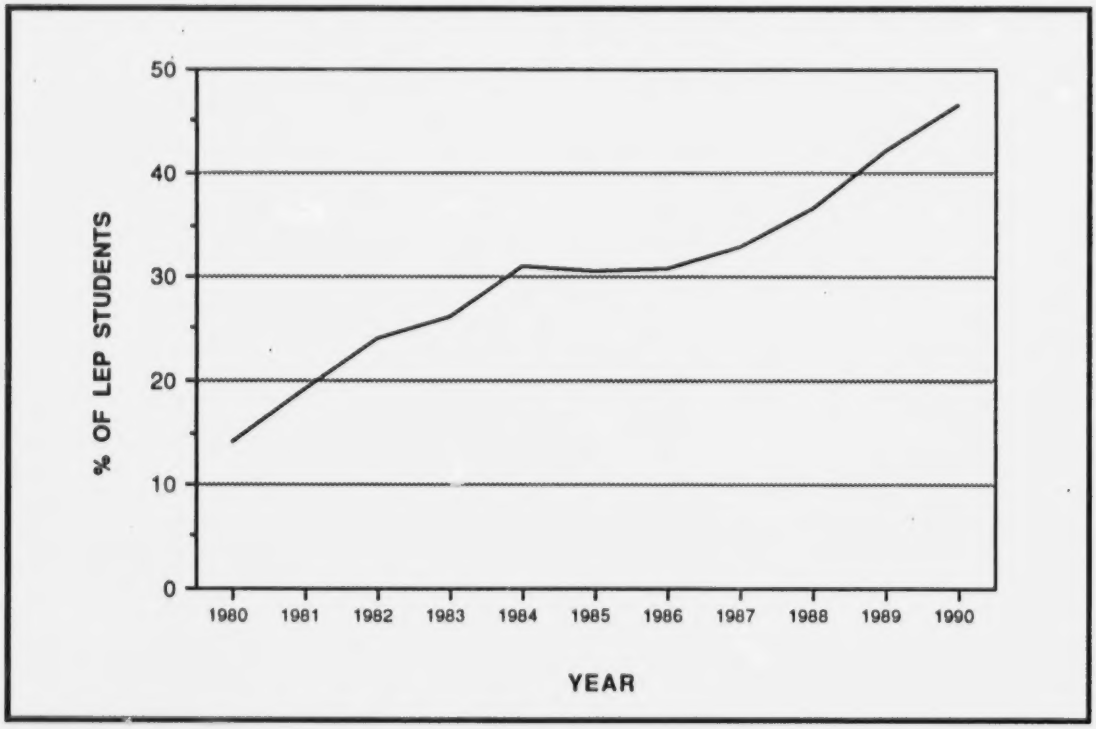
Source: The Glendale Unified School District, Racial/Ethnic Survey - October 1989

The magnitude of change is reflected in individual schools within the district as well. In 1963, under 1 percent of Hoover High School's students were considered to be of "minority" background; in 1978, students of non-Caucasian and/or non-English speaking background still constituted less than 25 percent of the total population. By 1982 the ethnic population approached 50 percent; today, however, students of non-European origin comprise 75 percent of the school's population. Of the over 2000 currently enrolled students, 25 percent are European-descent Caucasian; 28 percent are of Middle Eastern origin; 26 percent are Hispanic; 16 percent are Asian/Pacific

Islander; 4 percent are Filipino; and 1 percent are Black.

This growing cultural and linguistic diversity challenges the provision of services to youth. In the spring 1990 census of the Glendale Unified School District, a majority of students had non-English speaking backgrounds -- in other words, their parents' first language was not English. During this same period the percent of limited English proficient (LEP) students -- "those with limited oral skills in English, and who are not achieving academically in English" as defined by the district -- rose from 14.0 percent in 1980 to 46.6 percent in 1989 as shown in Graph 3 below.

GRAPH 3: Percentage of LEP Students in GUSD



TEEN HEALTH ISSUES

"Adolescence is a time of testing limits as children try out the experience of being independent of their parents. It is a time during which they put themselves into situations in which they are forced to make important decisions -- such as how much risk it is reasonable to take -- that they are not always ready to make wisely" (PACE, p. 171). In no two other areas is this statement more true than with respect to substance abuse and sexual activity.

Substance abuse in our area is prevalent. A statewide survey of drug use among California youth in 1987-88 reports that 42.4 percent of all eleventh graders had tried illegal drugs while 61.5 percent reported being drunk on alcohol at least once by the time they were 16. Slightly over ten percent had tried cocaine, while fully fifty percent reported that they consumed alcoholic beverages daily. Even among 11 year olds, 45 percent had tried alcohol and 10 percent reported having been drunk (Skager, Firth, and Maddahian, 2nd Statewide Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use Among California Students in Grades 7, 9, and 11, 1988).

Even though national surveys indicate that cocaine usage among adolescents has declined significantly, there is considerable evidence that the "inexpensive and highly addictive form of cocaine called 'crack' has not followed the general decline in cocaine usage, especially in urban areas and among high school dropouts" (National Center for Education Statistics, 1989 Education Indicators, p. 60). Crack and "designer" drugs pose a variety of additional problems for youth and the schools because of their widespread availability, relatively low cost, and highly addictive qualities.

In terms of sexual activity, by the age of twenty, three quarters of young women and five-sixths of all young men have had intercourse. California has the second highest teen pregnancy rate among all states in the nation. Among women ages 15-19, the pregnancy rate in California is 143 per 1000; what is even more tragic about this high early pregnancy rate is that ten percent of those continuing their pregnancy to term endanger their health and their baby's by receiving little or no prenatal care (California Department of Health Services).

Adolescent pregnancy is a societal and community concern because it so dramatically affects the life chances of our youth. In a national study of teenage mothers, only one half had completed high school by age 29. College completion is even more unlikely: Only 2 percent of teen moms completed college versus 25 percent of those women who delayed childbearing until after they were 25. Teen mothers without a high school diploma are twice as likely to be on AFDC as teen mothers who complete high school (PACE, p. 117). Fully two-thirds of teens with kids under 5 are poor while "women who bear their first child as teenagers have lower status occupations, accumulate less work experience, and receive lower hourly and annual wages than do women who delay child bearing until adulthood" (Brindis and Jeremy, Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting in California, 1988). Fifty-three percent of the total welfare budget goes to women who had their first child as a teenager. Untoward consequences of teenage childbearing affect not just the parents but also the children. Children of teen parents had more illness, more hospitalization, higher rates of accidental deaths, poorer cognition, and poorer school performance (Brindis and Jeremy).

Among other social problems, adolescents are dying at an increasing rate, "[the only] group in U.S. society experiencing an increasing mortality rate" (PACE, p. 170). The top three killers of young adults -- all preventable -- are injuries, homicides, and suicides, with minority youth disproportionately affected. The violence faced by many youth takes its toll on the survivors as well with increased rates of depression, anxiety, and drug and alcohol abuse widely cited as common maladaptive coping mechanisms employed by teens who have no other outlets for their fears and concerns.

TEEN'S CHANGING SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Today's family environment for teens is increasingly bleak. Childhood poverty is spreading and there are fewer adult role models. California's rate of childhood poverty is greater than twenty percent with more than 1.78 million California children living in poverty. In 1981, the percentage of California youth under the poverty line was below the national average but by 1987, the percentage had exceeded the national average. Between 1969 and 1987 the rate of childhood poverty in California doubled (McCarthy and Valdez/Children's Defense Fund).

Poverty has profound consequences on the young, with poor children suffering four times the rate of teen pregnancy when they themselves become adolescents. Poor kids are two to three times more likely to be in poor or only fair health (Calif. Dept. of Health Services, Health Demography Section/ National Child Health Survey Data).

While single parent households often provide a safe and nurturing environment for children, almost half of these households are below the poverty line. Fifty percent of all children will live in a single parent household before the age of 18, with an

average duration of six years (Bumpass, L., Demography 21:71, 1984). Families headed by a single parent are four times more likely to be poor than two parent families. It is important to note, however, that over fifty percent of all California children in poverty live in two parent families in which at least one parent works (Children's Defense Fund).

A parallel trend is the growing number of households with both parents in the work force. Teens need new support networks for their own care after school: Self care, the latchkey children phenomenon, is a major issue for the age group. State law requires youth to be in school between the ages of 6 and 18 or until high school is completed; however, there are no requirements for after school activities for this population.

Donald Duncan, principal of Hoover High School, is concerned about the number of single-parent families in Glendale. He stresses the need for something to fill the void that is a result of the breakdown of family structures. Duncan believes that the Teen Support Center would provide teens with a positive environment where they can "unwind" and enjoy themselves in a safe way. Duncan also feels that the Glendale Teen Support Center's goals are the same as the schools' goals and thus would in many ways complement Glendale's school system.

Any support networks which help to keep teens in school will pay off for society. Looking at Californians aged 25-64 in 1985, high school graduation makes a marked impact on long-term employability: 90 percent of all male high school graduates were employed while only 76 percent of those who were not high school graduates had jobs; among women, 63 percent of high school graduates were working outside the

home versus 44 percent of those who had not completed high school. Men without high school degrees have three quarters the lifetime earnings of high school graduates and only one half that of college graduates. (PACE, p. 116)

The teen social environment is not an idyllic one. Combined with academic and social pressures at school to "fit in" and be in the "right" crowd, the after school hours bring with them additional pressures. An increasing number of youths are entering the workforce at younger ages while teens who are involved in the underground economy represent a disproportionately large share of all criminals. Both of these elements lead to a stressful situation where individual esteem and confidence are more difficult to develop.

Surprising numbers of teens have job-related stress because more teens are working than ever before. In 1940 only 9 percent of 14 to 16 year olds worked with 2.4 percent working full time and going to school. A typical 16 year old male in 1990 is five times more likely to be working than his 1940 counterpart while a 16 year old female is 16 times more likely to be working than her generational equivalent (US Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Two thirds of high school students work at paid jobs, their most prevalent extra curricular activity. One quarter of all seniors work 26 or more hours per week; in a national poll of high school seniors, only 20 percent did not have paid work. Over 45 percent worked 16 or more hours per week while 9.4 percent worked 30 or more hours per week (PACE, p. xxviii).

While teen employment has proven to be beneficial for teens in terms of increasing their sense of responsibility, there are some drawbacks which must be

acknowledged. With extra income available to them, teens are at increased risk for other problems such as drug and alcohol abuse simply because they have both the ways and means to purchase such items. In addition the conflict between work and school can lead to increased pressure on grades and sleep, both of which teens need to maximize.

For those youth who are disenfranchised from school and work opportunities, crime is an area of continuing difficulty. Although overall arrest rates among adolescents have declined for over a decade, adolescents still account for a disproportionate share of arrests especially for property crimes. Over 60 percent of juvenile crimes are property related with 26 percent of all property crimes committed by teens. One-fifth of all assault and battery cases are committed by teens as are 33 percent of all petty thefts. Males account for 77 percent of all juvenile arrests and 89 percent of all felony juvenile arrests with young women more predominately involved in status offenses (ie., "crimes" that would not be considered crimes if the youth were not a minor) usually regarding sexual behavior (PACE, p. 265-266).

Society's response to teen crime is increasingly punitive, with the juvenile justice system responding to this trend by becoming more formal, more restrictive, and more punishment-oriented. Even while the national arrest rates are declining, the proportion of California youth under control by the correctional authorities has increased more than 50 percent between 1980 and 1985 with the juvenile arrest rate 45 percent higher than the adult rate (California Department of Juvenile Justice Statistics). California's rate of juvenile incarceration is double the national average: California has roughly ten percent of the entire national population, but in a one day

federal census of incarcerated youth, California had 25 percent of the total detained (PACE, p. 261-274).

According to Jack Altunian, Administrative and Crime Analyst for the Glendale Police Department, Glendale has a low incarceration rate for juveniles; however, this cannot be interpreted as meaning that Glendale doesn't have a youth crime problem. Rather, it may be more reflective of the fact that Glendale appears to treat youth offenders somewhat differently than our community neighbors. Altunian estimates that less than 25 percent of the juveniles arrested are incarcerated with 60 to 70 percent of the arrested juveniles receiving counseling through a police program funded by the County of Los Angeles. Of the 832 juveniles arrested by the Glendale Police Department in 1989, 454 arrests were for felonies and 378 for misdemeanors. Out of these arrests, 170 were for burglary, 106 for grand theft, 115 for petty theft, 38 of the misdemeanors were for narcotics possession and 10 of the felonies were for sale of narcotics.

Although there is a general perception in the community that the youth crime rate is modest, in October 1988 the Glendale Police force decided to take a proactive approach to the increasing number of gang related crimes in the city by founding the Gang Enforcement Bureau, a special force which keeps centralized data on gang members and gang activities. The bureau tries to develop proactive strategies which will help to prevent gang-related crimes. There were 703 gang-related incidents in Glendale during the period from November 1988 to December 1989 according to Rick Young of the Glendale Police force. This gang activity breaks down as follows: 2 murders; 9 drive by shootings; 38 robberies; 45 felonies; 41 felony-weapons' charges;

34 burglaries to vehicles; 56 stolen vehicles; 148 cases of vandalism; and 162 drug- or alcohol-related violations.

Young estimates that 75 percent of these gang-related incidents were committed by teens. Because of teens' intense needs for group identification and peer affirmation, gangs are a particularly seductive -- and devastating -- outlet for teen energies. Ted Tiffany, principal of Allan Daily High School, points to the rapid rate of change in Glendale as leading to this growing youth problem and necessitating a response. Tiffany noted that the rise of gang activity has led to students being less comfortable in the high schools. Tiffany said that even though the gangs have attracted a smaller number of teens in Glendale than in Los Angeles, their impact is magnified beyond the actual gang members. Gang activities are very intimidating for the average teenager in high school as their environment is increasingly threatened by hostile groups. "There is a need for a safe place where kids can go," says Tiffany.

HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY AND DISCUSSION

Members of the Youth Participation Council (YPC) were enthusiastic during the summer of 1989 to demonstrate that their perceptions regarding the need for a casual, after-school facility in Glendale were shared by others. The teens decided upon a survey as the means to do so and developed a one page, five section instrument. Working with the principal and a counselor at Hoover High School during the fall term, they administered the instrument in homerooms during early October 1989. The survey instrument is enclosed as Appendix A.

The responses to the survey questions are honest and serious, and they paint a picture of Glendale teens much more similar to the PACE study's somewhat pessimistic findings about the current state of youth than perhaps the community has previously acknowledged. While elements of the survey instrument lack "technical" sophistication, in reading the 1,144 response forms one is struck by the theme, mentioned repeatedly by YPC members, that teens often feel very isolated and alone. It seems as though teens in Glendale are living the ultimate consumer nightmare with their constant comparison to their peers on clothes, friends, looks, being in the "right" place, and what "things" one has, creating a situation where self confidence and esteem are constantly undermined and attacked.

Questions 1 through 4 on the YPC survey will be discussed in this section of the report. The final section of the survey instrument asked students to check male or female, their grade level, and to indicate their ethnic/cultural heritage. Out of 13,590 response elements from the questionnaires, only a handful of flippant or inappropriate

responses were recorded by the responding teens. Overall the survey clearly reflects the basic contentions of the YPC members and proponents of the Teen Support Center that:

1) there are limited after-school activities for teens;

2) teens exist in a lonely environment; and

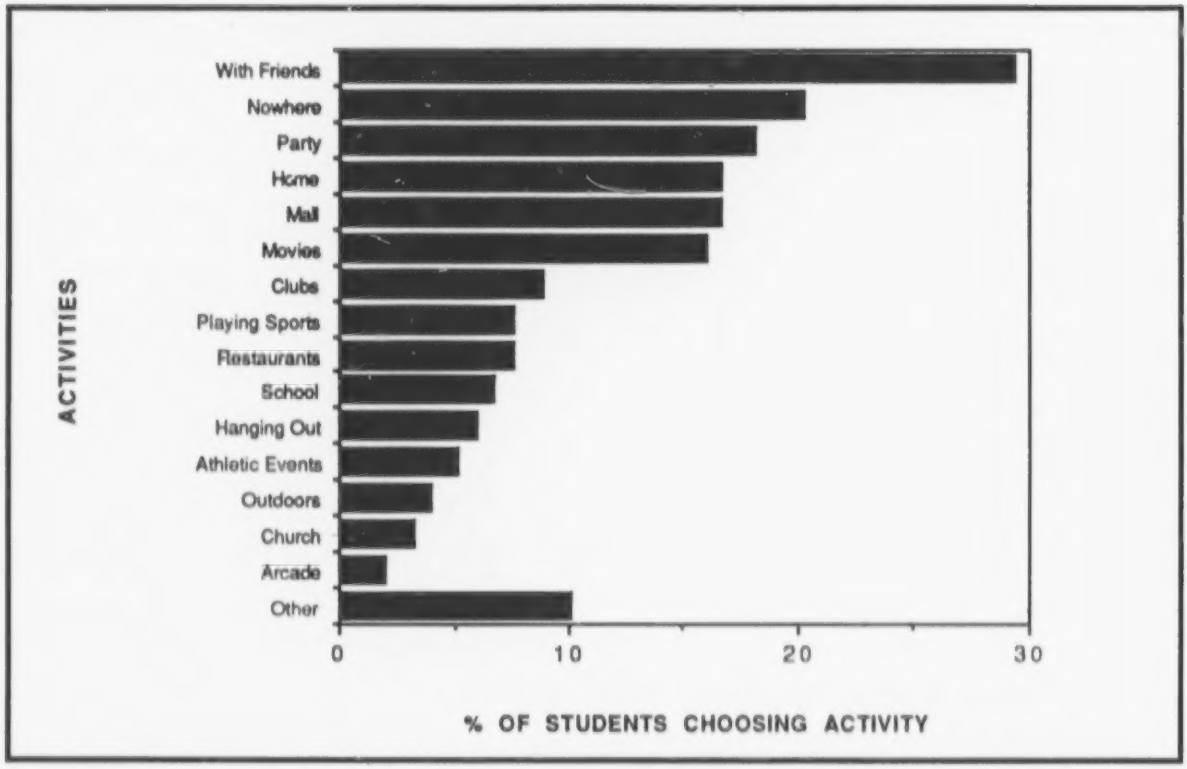
3) there are many points of stress in teens' lives.

A breakout of the survey responses is included as Appendix B of this document.

TEEN SOCIALIZING

Question 1 on the survey form, "Where do you go now to socialize after school and on weekends?," was open-ended, meaning that students could fill in their own answers. While the embedding of two different questions relative to activities "after school" and "on weekends" in the same question creates some interpretation problems, students typically gave two responses. Graph 4 on the next page shows the groups of responses recorded. Eighty percent of the students responded to the question, but only 18 percent of all students listed activities that we would usually expect to be organized or supervised by adults like clubs, school, and church. Interestingly, parents were not mentioned in the responses; a poignant commentary on the community's family life is that more teens are spending time "nowhere" than at "home".

GRAPH 4: Survey Question #1 Responses



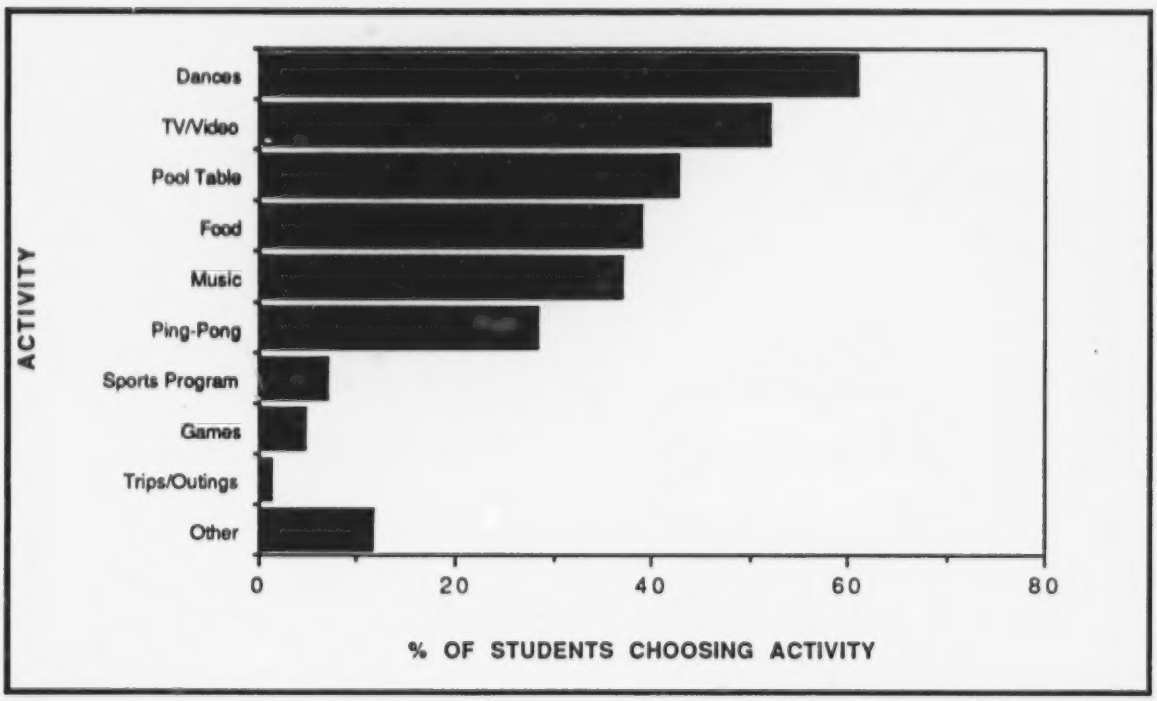
Some gender and grade level differences are notable in the responses. Females were more likely than males to spend time with friends, at the movies, at the mall, and in clubs. Females were also more likely to attend athletic events, whereas males were more likely to participate in them. Older students were more likely to indicate movies and parties whereas the younger students apparently spend more time at the mall or at home.

TEEN CENTER FACILITIES

Question 2 on the survey offered respondents choices as well as allowing for their own input. The question read, "What would make the [Teen] Center a fun place to

be?" The six suggested responses were: dances; TV/Video; 50's Soda Fountain; pool table; jukebox; and ping pong. For the most part these suggestions were well received. There was some difficulty in coding the responses to aspects of this question. For example, while the "50's soda fountain" was popular, there were other responses indicating a desire to have "food" at such a center. As the theme of any food service seems secondary to actually having food, the soda fountain responses were combined by the authors with all others related to food. Likewise, those responses for "jukebox" were combined with all related responses supporting the notion that having "music" was important for the center. Graph 5 below indicates the percentages of teens supporting the inclusion of each suggestion.

GRAPH 5: Survey Question #2 Responses



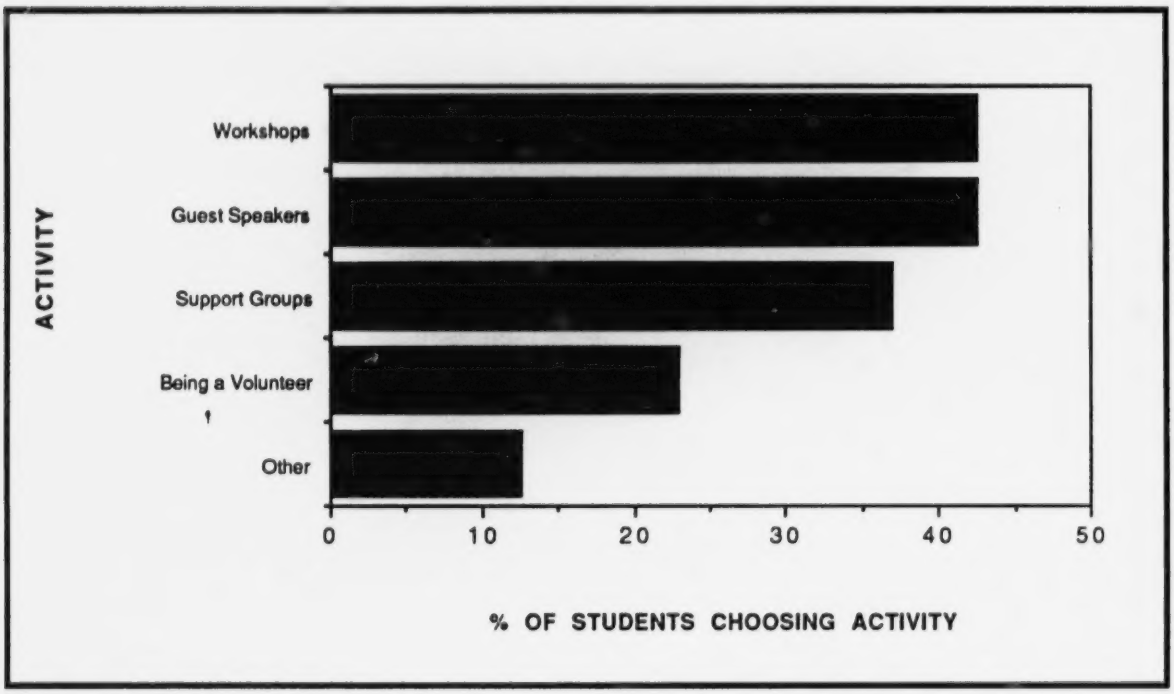
Students gave an average of 2.8 responses each to Question 2. As interviews with YPC members also indicated, there is a desire for a non-competitive environment with sports and athletics minimized. These latter programs have been considered by the Unified District for an after-school program and are already the most widely available through most of the private agencies which have teen programs. While further research should be undertaken to confirm this, it may be redundant to include such activities in the offerings of the GTSC.

While over half of all students indicated dances and TV/Video as supporting a fun environment, the male students actually listed having a pool table as their top interest for the center; dances were however only a fraction of a percentage point behind. Females listed food and music ahead of the pool table, although almost one-third did indicate interest in having a pool table with no particular differences by grade level.

TEEN CENTER ACTIVITIES

Question 3 was again a combination format of suggested items with the opportunity to add one's own thoughts; there were relatively few independent responses, however. The question read, "What would make the [Teen] Center an interesting place to be?" Graph 6 on the next page indicates all responses with students giving an average of 1.6 responses each. Females gave stronger support to workshops and support groups than males; no significant grade level differences are noted.

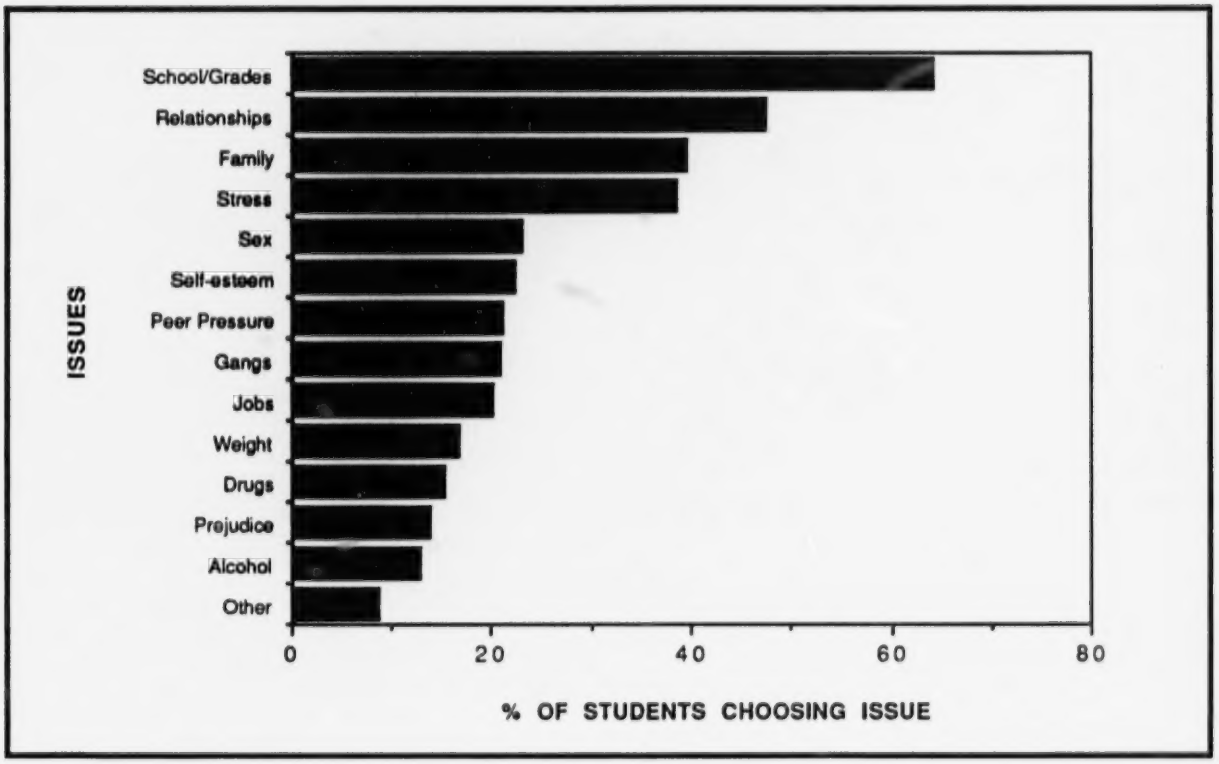
GRAPH 6: Survey Question #3 Responses



TEEN ISSUES

Question 4 asked, "All of us have issues in our lives. What are some of the ones you're dealing with?" The thirteen categorical responses drew a total of 1799 responses for an average of 1.6 per student. However, females gave 1.7 responses each whereas males gave 1.4 responses each. One hundred students indicated an item other than those listed. Graph 7 on the next page indicates the overall responses.

GRAPH 7: Survey Question #4 Responses



School/Grades was the clear "winner" overall with consistent levels of reporting across gender and grade groupings. Evidently the increased attention by students, adults, and school officials to doing well and going to college is being felt by students. Relationships was the next highest issue across grade levels for both genders with females more likely (56.7%) to list relationships than males (40.0%). Females also were more likely to indicate family as an issue (49.6%) than males (30.7%).

Stress does seem to increase with grade level as 43 percent of the seniors indicated that stress was a problem compared to only one-third of the tenth graders.

Tenth graders were more likely to mention gangs (25.3%) than juniors (17.1%)

and seniors (20.3%). It is illustrative of the gang reality in our community that 10th graders are most worried about gangs as gang membership peaks just before 10th grade according to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office (PACE, p. 281). Several YPC members suggested that gangs contribute to an "uncomfortable" feeling on the campuses and that fights at and around school seemed to be related to gangs.

In discussing the survey results and their interest in the teen center concept, one theme was constant among the YPC members: there "isn't anyone to talk to" in high school. Even when a teen has many friends and easily moves among the cliques and social groupings at school, their friends "always have so many other problems too -- and yet seem so judgmental." One YPC member stated that she "didn't blame her friends," but she was frustrated that her peers were not able to move past the immediate problems of quizzes and how to impress a boyfriend or girlfriend.

The survey information certainly seems to bear out two major assertions made by YPC members: 1) teens are dealing with a lot of complex personal problems and issues, and 2) for the most part, they are seeking avenues of support in determining resolutions. Additionally, the pressure to "fit in" and conform to a group identity seems strong yet also impedes the desired goal of self-esteem and confidence. The need to have a place to be yourself, to presume an openness by all, and to be able to discuss the challenges in life was expressed by YPC members and evident in the survey results.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES

The following discussion of programs gives a picture of the community's current programming for teens. To complete the process of identifying 82 church groups and private agencies operating in the community, we talked to many community leaders and public officials ranging from the Mayor to concerned citizens. Consequently this survey provides a picture of existing youth programs in Glendale as well as the reaction of community leaders to the ideas behind the Glendale Teen Support Center (GTSC). As stated previously, we heard an overwhelming expression of need for teen services throughout our discussions with community members and agency heads.

Rae Berry, Trustee of Glendale Community College and GTSC Board member, pointed out that the Teen Support Center would serve both as a place for teens to go and as an information center helping to publicize existing youth programs. The Substance Abuse Prevention Committee of the Glendale Unified School District chaired by Carl Raggio -- now member of Glendale's City Council -- called for just such a facility and informational clearinghouse as early as March of 1987.

After talking to various community leaders and organizations, the need for such a "nerve center" becomes clear. The Teen Support Center would not only fill a void in the community, it would also improve the efficiency of existing youth programs in Glendale by consolidating resources. This community review is grouped into the following general categories: 1) schools; 2) municipal agencies; and 3) private/ non-profit agencies.

SCHOOLS

To the best of our knowledge, there is no formal after school care provided at the senior high school level. The **Recreational Afterschool Program** (RAP) is currently functioning at 14 of the 19 elementary schools in Glendale. RAP provides structured activities such as arts and crafts along with a light snack and home work time for elementary school children until 5:15 or 5:30, depending on the site. The program is not available at the junior or senior high school level, although the innovative Regional Occupational Program (ROP) program provides high school students with the opportunity to work with RAP children as a child care supervisor four days a week for 2 hours each day. One day of the week is devoted to formal training in child care issues.

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

Volunteer Department: The City of Glendale recently instituted a formal volunteer office to recruit and place volunteer staff in the Divisions of Fire, Police, Parks and Recreation, Community Development and Housing, Personnel, Public Service, Public Works, Library, and the Office of the City Clerk. In the first few months of operation, the program has already placed 90 volunteers although none are working on youth issues. In the future, a stated goal of the program is to be able to provide the Glendale community and its community agencies with a clearinghouse for volunteer recruitment of anyone 14 years old or older. A few teens are already participating with most such placements in the library system.

Parks and Recreation: Admittedly the most underserved group by the

Department of Parks and Recreation is teens. While the parks and related facilities are available to all, current special interest programs are geared primarily to younger children and senior citizens. Special interest programs such as music and art instruction generally run 10 weeks meeting once a week with fees ranging from $25 to $40. There is a summer teen camp held at Verdugo Park each year with additional teen involvement in a tennis program aimed at high school age kids. Dances held by the department are primarily attended by junior high school students with one senior high school dance sponsored annually by the Glendale Youth Commission.

The Department of Parks and Recreation would be willing to provide support and technical advice for the Teen Support Center, but no facilities can be made available for on-going use. Some sites, such as Verdugo Park, are available on a special event basis.

Police Department: The Glendale Police department understands the need for a positive alternative social environment for local teenagers. Department officers have participated in a Saturday afternoon sporting event with the Teen Support Center, and they provided advice and information when the GTSC teens organized a Clean and Sober dance at the armory with radio station KROQ. A recent Community Forum on Gangs presented by the Police department at the Glendale Public Library drew approximately 125 community members along with two members of the City Council.

Interestingly, the Police Department's Gang Enforcement Bureau is probably the most focused and active municipal program dealing with teenagers. Rick Young of the Gang Enforcement Bureau says that there had been a gang problem in Glendale

for about five years, but it took a long time to convince people of the need for a special gang bureau. Young says the gang bureau's big advantage is that they are proactive: They compile a list of gangs and try to keep tabs on the gang members. Young believes that teens get involved with gangs because of a lack of other alternatives, and he hopes the Glendale Teen Support Center will provide just such an alternative for teens. "I think it's a fantastic idea," says Young. Young believes there is a correlation between the availability of alternatives offered for teens and gang membership: The more alternatives youths have, the less likely they will be to join a gang.

PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT AGENCIES

An overriding characteristic of the private agencies is their tendency to serve only specific target groups. This is certainly true of the church groups and ethnic clubs but also with the drug and alcohol related programs. Exceptions to this might be the Boy Scouts, the YMCA, and the YWCA, but they seem to attract a very specific set of teens. None of these agencies offers a facility where teens can go to "hang out" and mix with other teens.

Boy Scouts of Glendale: The Boy Scouts sponsor a special program for high-school teens called Exploring. There are currently 23 posts and six participating schools. The program focuses on career choices and is designed to help teens choose an occupational goal. The Exploring program polls teenagers to find out about their career interests and then asks designated private businesses and public agencies to place interested teens in jobs. The program goes out to the high schools to run workshops on career opportunities. The Exploring program also sponsors

social events and a backpacking program for teens. Four hundred and twenty youths participated this past spring in the various aspects of the program, with the vast majority in the Explorer career activities.

YWCA: The YWCA is admittedly not attracting broad teen participation with a lack of organized outreach cited as the major handicap in providing programs. The local swim program is, however, well attended by teenage youth although the dance classes tend to attract only the younger set of teens.

YMCA: They offer an extensive variety of fitness and health classes in conjunction with their athletic facilities. Although some teens participate in scheduled classes, the YMCA does not offer intervention programs or drop-in facilities for teens.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs: "Like an alcoholic who refuses treatment, Glendale is a city denying the extent of its alcohol and drug problems," says Marietta Guzzo, a counselor at Hoover High and a member of the active Glendale/Burbank/Foothill Drug and Alcohol Coalition. She expressed her frustration in the recent article by further stating: "Nobody wants to admit there's a problem" (Glendale News Press, 3/16/90).

This attitude of denial, more than any other factor, is often singled out by those who work in the field of substance abuse as the major factor inhibiting the community's efforts to support members who may be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. Substance abuse problems -- and the potential for such problems -- cut across all social strata. "The one common denominator among teen abusers of drugs and alcohol is that they are teen abusers of drugs and alcohol" says Ed King, Executive Director of Positive Directions (a support center for recovering alcoholics in Glendale) and current chair of

the Glendale/Burbank/Foothill Drug and Alcohol Coalition. Abusive behaviors know no ethnic or class boundaries.

Although the need for teen-oriented programs is clear, the difficulty of establishing and maintaining teen-focused programs has been almost insurmountable in the community. As a testimony to the effort and dedication of the Teen Support Center participants, this lack of programmatic focus is being addressed. As an offshoot of planning meetings for the Teen Support Center, the need for a teen Alcoholics Anonymous Group was identified. A teen group is now meeting on site at Positive Directions as a spin-off of the GTSC activities and will accept referrals from the group.

Several residential mental health facilities have teen clients but these facilities offer more of a clinical model of recovery rather than a social model like those provided by so-called "twelve-step" programs. An important part of the recovery process is exposure to resources for recovery, a service that the Teen Support Center includes in its model.

Concerned Citizens: A surprisingly large number of GTSC volunteers have been recruited as a result of press coverage. One such volunteer is Vincent Esposito, a Glendale community member with a background in law enforcement. Mr. Esposito worked extensively in the New York area with youth crime prevention activities by providing alternatives to gang involvement. Among his successful programs were the "Highway Knights" program in which teens served as dispatch operators for highway break-downs; a youth-cop Athletic Club; a car repair and racing club; two martial arts academies; and a teen-run thrift shop whose profits supported other activities.

It is Mr. Esposito's contention, which appears to be widely shared by others in the field, that many gang members would like to be free of the peer pressures of their gangs and that by concentrating on the leaders of gangs, gang membership will drop. "As gangs get pushed out of Los Angeles," he asserts, "they're coming to Glendale." Further, he strongly feels that "98 percent of the kids in gangs are good kids" while maybe "two or three are bad seeds". He believes that an activities focus is important to "let kids just be kids", regardless of their background, to give them an excuse to get out of negative activities.

Mr. Esposito's motivation for participating in the Glendale Teen Support Center is two-fold: He himself is a father, and he reports being "surprised" when he moved to Glendale in June of 1985 to find no programs for teens. The secrets to success for the Teen Center are in his words:

- to provide a sense of involvement and enthusiasm for youth;
- to provide meaningful programs and a sense of community responsibility; and
- to let teens determine their needs, and for the adults in conjunction with teens to provide the resources necessary to serve those needs.

He cautions with the thought that "you can't just go into a neighborhood, throw up a basketball hoop and call it a 'Youth Center'." He sees the Glendale Teen Support Center as much more than that.

Other Community Efforts: The community of La Canada had a teen drop-in center which closed. GTSC Board and YPC members researched the reasons as to

why the center did not succeed and identified the following problems:

- the center was founded by adults and was not teen generated;
- the center was housed in an elementary school cafeteria;
- the center had inconsistent volunteer staff; and
- the center had no professional staff.

These barriers to teen participation will not be repeated in the current efforts according to GTSC Board and YPC members.

Church Groups: Many teen activities are sponsored by local churches. Their programs are well suited for teens actively involved in church life and may attract non-members as well. However, with growing diversity in the Glendale area there appears to be a need for a non-sectarian, inclusive approach to teen interaction and needs.

A review of responses by the church groups pointed to several consistencies among the programs:

- None of the churches currently offers a physical space where teenagers can go during the week.
- Many of the people we talked to said that after junior high school they had difficulty maintaining participation. They had a harder time attracting high-school aged teenagers than any other group.
- Most of the programs offered combined bible study or spiritual development with recreational activities.
- The general pattern in the churches is to have either a youth director or in the majority of the cases, a youth pastor, assigned to handle youth programs. That person also may function as a counselor or someone youths can talk to about their problems.

- The size of programs ranged from 6 to 100 or more with the vast majority closer to a dozen regular attendants. The biggest programs were at St. Bedes, Holy Family Catholic (both of these center around the confirmation process for 9th and 10th graders), La Crescenta Baptist, Glendale Presbyterian, and La Canada Presbyterian.

- Programs varied in content from pure bible study to programs which combined religion with week long recreational trips or work in soup kitchens in Watts.

Out of the 69 churches on the initial list, we were able to interview 52 about their high-school age programs. Since the other programs did not return phone calls during May and June, we suspect that they may have very small congregations and thus are unlikely to have teen programs. Of the 52 churches contacted, 13 had no programs for high-school aged teenagers. Most of these simply said they didn't have enough kids in their congregations. Overall the respondents were very cooperative, and most were very willing to support the idea of the Glendale Teen Support Center. See Appendix C for further details.

THE GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER

The Glendale Teen Support Center (GTSC) will be a drop-in center organized and directed by teens. A Youth Participation Council (YPC) and an adult Board of Directors will provide the policies and procedures necessary for the safe and legal operation of the Center. The goal is to promote *self-esteem, self-awareness and self-help* among high school teens in the Glendale community. The center will have as specific goals:

- Develop a safe social environment -- without drugs and alcohol -- where teens can spend their leisure time.
- Create an atmosphere where teens can learn from each other in a way that encourages mutual respect for human diversity and differences in life style.
- Provide support to high school teens who are addressing a wide variety of personal issues.
- Furnish educational programs and information on these issues through teen-generated programs, using speakers, workshops, seminars, videos, and other available activities.

The Teen Support Center will be a proactive social environment. Activities at the GTSC will incorporate active listening skills, the development of peer support forums, appropriate referral to other agencies, and community participation. A

consistent focus in GTSC activities will be recognition of Glendale's multi-cultural nature. A program to assist teens in coping with life's daily stresses will be central to the Center's operation. The Center's unique approach is guaranteed by a combination of four elements inherent in the GTSC organization.

(1) The GTSC by-laws guarantee ongoing teen input and governance on issues from site choice to program development through a teen body called the Youth Participation Council (YPC). One member of the YPC is a voting member of the GTSC Board of Directors.

(2) The GTSC will incorporate a peer support system into the center's daily operation. These peer listeners are members of the YPC and will be trained in listening skills; some of these individuals will be on duty at the center during all hours of operation. YPC members currently range in age from 17 to 22 and were chosen for their ability to listen and share with their peers. They were referred by high-school counselors and GTSC Board members. Several of the members have participated in a peer counseling program offered at Hoover, Glendale and Crescenta Valley High Schools. A group of professionals, led by Glendale Unified School District Educational Psychologist Judy Yager, will provide additional training for these peer listeners.

(3) The GTSC will provide a neutral environment not attached to any religious or social organization.

(4) The GTSC will have two salaried professional staff people -- an Administrator and a Program Director. The administrator will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the physical plant as well as networking with the community.

The Program Director will interface with teens, oversee the operation of the teen-generated programs, provide the experience and professional training needed to effectively run the center, and maintain the GTSC Referral Network on community agencies. This Program Director will also have specific training and skills to deal with adolescents as well as the ability to recognize when referral to professional assistance is necessary.

The GTSC has accomplished many things since its incorporation on May 25, 1989. They have a fully operative Board of Directors of 15 Glendale community leaders and a Youth Participation Council of 17 teens from three high schools. In the last six months alone they have organized two community fund-raising events (a sold-out theatre event and a breakfast of business leaders hosted by the Glendale Mayor Larry Zarian and Glendale area Assemblyman Pat Nolan) and two social events planned by the YPC (a sporting event in the park with the Glendale Police Department and a Clean and Sober Dance with a KROQ disc jockey). The GTSC has also established a strong relationship with the Glendale community as a whole.

GTSC

GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER, INC.

The Glendale Teen Support Center is being created by teens for teens. It will be a place for us to socialize (no drugs, no alcohol), and lend our support to each other as we work our way through High School. Your input is very important.

1. Where do you go now to socialize after school and on weekends?

2. What would make the Center a fun place to be?

   Dances_____ Jukebox_____
   TV/Videos_____ Pingpong_____
   '50s Soda Fountain_____ Other_____
   Pool Table_____ _____

3. What would make the Center an interesting place to be?

   Workshops on teen issues_____ Being a teen volunteer to help govern the Center_____
   Guest speakers of your choice____ Other_____
   Teen support groups_____ _____

4. All of us have issues in our lives. What are some of the ones you're dealing with? (This will help us design workshops and seminars)

   Relationships____ Sex issues_____ Weight_____
   Peer pressure____ Gangs_____ Alcohol_____
   Family issues____ Racial prejudice___ Drugs_____
   Job pressure_____ Stress_____ Other_____
   School/grades____ Self-esteem_____ _____

Information about you:

Male_____Female_____

Grade: 9th____10th___
11th____12th___

Ethnic/Cultural Heritage_____
_____

If you are interested in volunteering at the Center, or if you have any questions please call (818)547-5725 and leave a message.

Please also feel free to put more comments on the back of this sheet.

GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER
SURVEY TABULATION

Item 1: Where do you go now to socialize after school and on weekends?

Response	Overall	Female	Male	10th	11th	12th
With Friends	29.4%	35.6%	24.6%	30.9%	26.7%	31.5%
Nowhere	20.2%	17.2%	21.8%	17.7%	23.1%	18.9%
Party	18.1%	20.0%	16.8%	15.0%	18.4%	21.2%
Home	16.7%	18.9%	14.9%	19.8%	15.8%	14.6%
Mall	16.7%	23.2%	11.3%	22.7%	15.8%	11.5%
Movies	16.1%	20.6%	12.1%	14.5%	15.3%	19.2%
Clubs	8.8%	11.4%	6.1%	6.3%	8.3%	11.5%
Playing Sports	7.5%	4.1%	10.9%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%
Restaurants	7.5%	9.0%	5.9%	1.8%	8.8%	12.3%
School	6.7%	6.9%	6.8%	7.9%	6.2%	5.7%
Hanging Out	6.0%	5.2%	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	4.3%
Athletics Events	5.1%	6.7%	3.8%	4.7%	4.1%	6.9%
Outdoors	4.0%	4.5%	3.6%	3.2%	4.1%	4.9%
Church	3.2%	4.3%	2.3%	4.0%	2.3%	3.2%
Arcade	2.0%	.7%	3.1%	2.4%	2.6%	.9%
Other	10.1%	8.4%	11.8%	11.3%	7.0%	12.0%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1144	534	577	379	386	349

GCC IR/sls 2/90

GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER
SURVEY TABULATION

Item 2: What would make the (Teen) Center a fun place to be?

Response	Overall	Female	Male	10th	11th	12th
Dances	61.0%	68.5%	54.4%	62.8%	58.8%	61.6%
TV/Video	52.2%	54.5%	50.8%	52.5%	54.4%	50.1%
Pool Table	42.8%	30.3%	54.8%	42.7%	42.5%	43.3%
Food*	39.0%	44.2%	34.7%	39.3%	41.7%	35.2%
Music*	37.1%	41.0%	34.0%	39.1%	36.5%	35.8%
Ping-Pong	28.4%	24.7%	31.9%	28.2%	27.2%	28.4%
Sports Program	6.8%	5.2%	8.7%	7.7%	7.8%	4.9%
Games	4.6%	3.0%	6.4%	4.7%	3.6%	5.7%
Trips/Outings	1.2%	1.9%	.7%	.8%	.5%	2.3%
Other	11.5%	12.2%	11.1%	12.7%	10.1%	11.7%

*various options related to item.

GCC IR/sls 2/90

GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER
SURVEY TABULATION

Item 3: What would make the (Teen) Center an interesting place to be?

Response	Overall	Female	Male	10th	11th	12th
Workshops	42.5%	48.5%	37.1%	45.6%	37.8%	43.0%
Guest Speakers	42.5%	42.9%	42.8%	41.4%	42.7%	43.8%
Support Groups	37.0%	46.6%	28.4%	36.4%	41.5%	33.2%
Being a Volunteer	23.0%	26.6%	19.8%	19.8%	24.6%	24.4%
Other	12.6%	11.4%	13.9%	14.5%	12.7%	10.6%

GCC IR/sls 2/90

GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER
SURVEY TABULATION

Item 4: What are some (of the issues) you're dealing with?

Response	Overall	Female	Male	10th	11th	12th
School/Grades	64.3%	66.9%	62.9%	64.6%	67.4%	61.6%
Relationships	47.6%	56.7%	40.0%	48.5%	43.8%	51.9%
Family	39.4%	49.6%	30.7%	41.7%	37.0%	40.1%
Stress	38.5%	42.5%	36.0%	33.0%	40.4%	43.0%
Sex	23.0%	22.5%	23.2%	21.1%	21.8%	26.6%
Self-Esteem	22.3%	27.5%	18.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.8%
Peer Pressure	21.1%	21.7%	21.3%	21.9%	19.9%	22.1%
Gangs	20.9%	17.4%	24.1%	25.3%	17.1%	20.3%
Jobs	20.2%	20.4%	19.9%	21.6%	18.4%	20.9%
Weight	16.7%	21.2%	12.3%	18.5%	16.6%	14.6%
Drugs	15.3%	13.5%	17.0%	15.0%	12.4%	19.2%
Racial Prejudice	13.8%	12.0%	15.8%	11.3%	12.2%	18.6%
Alcohol	12.8%	11.0%	14.2%	13.7%	9.6%	15.5%
Other	8.8%	8.6%	8.5%	8.4%	8.8%	8.9%

GCC IR/sls 2/90

GLENDALE TEEN SUPPORT CENTER
SURVEY TABULATION

Gender:

Female (534)	46.7%
Male (577)	50.4%
No Response (33)	2.9%

Ethnicity:

American Indian (5)	.4%
Armenian (164)	14.2%
Asian (147)	12.8%
Black (11)	1.0%
Caucasian(Eur.) (232)	20.3%
Filipino (29)	2.5%
Hispanic (230)	20.1%
Other Mid-Eastern (56)	4.9%
Other (17)	1.5%
No Response (255)	22.3%

Grade Level:

Ninth (10)	.9%
Tenth (379)	33.1%
Eleventh (386)	33.7%
Twelfth (349)	30.5%
No Response (20)	1.8%

GCC IR/sls 2/90

AGENCIES SURVEY NOTES

The authors identified the following private organizations and agencies as potential providers of services to youth in the Glendale community. In cases where we were unable to interview an individual attached to the organization, we are nevertheless under the impression that the scope of the organization does not include a significant program for teens.

Each agency was asked to respond to four basic questions: 1) Do you have programs geared to high-school age teenagers? 2) What age groups participate? 3) Could you describe the programs? and 4) How many kids participate on a weekly or regular basis? The following are general notes on each organization reached.

Armenian Church of the Nazarene
Reverend Habib Alajaji: They have no programs that are specifically for high-school students.

Bethany Bible Presbyterian
Unable to contact.

Bethel Assembly of God:
Sunday afternoon meetings for senior and junior high school students. Wednesday evening recreational programs. No walk in service. No place for hanging out. 12 H.S. students regularly attend. (Spoke with Mrs. Paul Vogue).

Calvary Presbyterian Church
The church offers Sunday school classes and a family-youth night. They don't have any programs that are specifically geared to high-school students.

Central Christian
They have programs for both Junior and Senior high school students with Sunday evening programs year round. During the summer, they also have recreational activities on Wednesday evenings. 6 to 8 high-school students participate on a regular basis.

Central Filipino Seventh Day Adventist Church
Unable to contact.

Chevy Chase Baptist
Unable to contact.

Chinese Faith Church
Reverend Herman Wang: They have a Friday night program for high-school teenagers which combines recreational and spiritual activities. About 10 kids participate regularly. There is no walk-in center.

Christian Life Church
Pastor Jerry Davis: They have both biblical studies and recreational programs which meet weekly. None of these programs, however, are specifically geared to high school students. They target junior high, high school and college-age students in one group. They have about 20 high school students who attend regularly. There is no informal gathering place for kids to hang out.

Church of the Brethren
No regular program, not enough youth in the congregation.

Church of Christ
They have a youth program specifically geared to high-school students. It entails both bible study and recreational activities. Events take place regularly on Wednesday and Sunday nights. Their youth ministry staff is available for walk-in consultations. They have a summer camp for week-end trips and for one week-long excursion during the summer; about (120) kids participate. There are 25 teenagers in their regular weekly programs. Most of them are in the 9th and 10th grades.

Church of the Incarnation
They have an after school bible-study program, but no other programs. They allow a Korean group to use their facilities for basketball games on Sundays.

Church of the Lighted Window
Youth group on Sunday morning and Sunday evening with about (15) high-school students.

Crescenta Valley United Methodist
Rev. Bob Watson: They participate in a county wide Methodist youth program. They have get-togethers on Sunday evenings for spiritual/recreational activities.

Disciples of Christ Central Christian
No youth so no youth programs. A group of Koreans, however, uses their basketball court on Sundays.

First Baptist Church of Glendale
They have two programs, neither of which is specifically geared to high-school students. They have a Friday evening recreational activity which consists of dinner and athletic activities, and a Sunday school program. Approximately 30 high school students participate on a regular basis. There is no place for hanging out.

First Baptist Church of Montrose
Reverend Chet Harter: They have a regular program every Wednesday night. Fifteen (15) high school students attend regularly for recreational activities. They also offer regular camp programs in the summer. Reverend Harter is a full-time youth minister.

First Christian Church
Unable to contact.

First Congregational
They have a bible group and a bell choir with about (10) junior and high school students. No recreational activities.

First Free Methodist (Chinese congregation)
They offer a bible study session, but very few students participate. (The reverend is willing to volunteer the church's ping-pong table and space for youth to use.)

First Lutheran Church
They have a Sunday morning group which meets every week for either recreational activities. They also have informal bible study groups. About (12) teenagers participate regularly.

First United Brethren
No teenagers in congregation, no programs.

First United Methodist
Left several messages for Reverend Paul Lefever.

General Benevolent Union (Armenian)
Misak Ballian, unable to contact.

Gethsemane Lutheran
Sunday morning Church program with no formal structure. About 12 kids participate.

Glendale Adventist Medical Center
No programs for kids.

Glendale Community Church of God
They have a regular Monday night program which includes recreational activities and bible study. About (25) kids from the ages of thirteen to eighteen participate. They also have a summer program with many day excursions to places like Magic Mountain.

Glendale First Church of the Nazarene
They have a small program with recreational activities and bible studies on Wednesday evenings and Sundays. Very few high school students participate.

Glendale Foursquare
Unable to contact.

Glendale Japanese Free Methodist
On Sunday evenings they have a program which combines recreational and spiritual activities. They play a lot of basketball.

Glendale Presbyterian
The church offers numerous programs geared to youth. Every Wednesday evening they have athletic events followed by a barbecue. They organize camping trips for teenagers in the summer. They also have church youth participate in a soup kitchen two Saturdays a month. The church offers Sunday school classes for high schoolers as well. Currently, 75 to 80 high school students participate on a regular basis. There is no informal gathering place for teens.

Glendale Seventh Day Adventist
Unable to contact.

Grandview Presbyterian
Rev. Henry Artime: They have several informal programs. Students often meet at people's homes for bible study and open discussion. These meetings often include recreational activities as well. The church also sponsors several camping retreats.

Holy Family Catholic
They have events every other week which combine recreational and religious activities. About 75 kids participate; out of these 60 are involved in the confirmation process.

Holy Redeemer Catholic
Pat Pularsky, Programs coordinator: They have a youth club with recreational and religious activities. They have very few high-school students; she says the kids typically stop attending after junior high school. They don't have a teen center for hanging out.

La Canada Presbyterian
Reverend Shirley Miller: 50-70 high school students participate regularly. They have

events on Sunday mornings and evenings with more recreational activities in the summer. They have a regular ski trip to Utah; a visit to Indian reservations in Arizona; and a wilderness trip. They also have a small program involving 6-7 kids from dysfunctional homes who have had trouble adjusting; they work with other young people who have had trouble with the law.

La Canada United Methodist
Unable to contact.

La Crescenta First Baptist
Reverend Paul Weir: They have a program specifically geared to high-school students; it entails Sunday school, mid-week bible study, Sunday night recreational programs, camp programs, trips to Mexico, and monthly social events. They have a core of 20-30 high school students. Reverend Weir is a Youth Minister. There are no informal programs.

La Crescenta Presbyterian
Unable to contact.

La Crescenta Seventh Day Adventist
No programs for high-school kids.

La Crescenta Stake
Unable to contact.

La Crescenta Valley Foursquare
They have a program specifically geared to high-school students. Twice a week they have either a recreational activity or a bible study session. They have a core group of (17) kids. They plan to take them to South Central to stay in a run-down motel and feed the homeless for a few days.

Lutheran Church of the Foothills
Mark Anzelon, Director of Youth Programs: They have a program which groups junior and senior high school students together. They have recreational activities regularly on Wednesday and Sunday evenings. About 6-8 high school students participate regularly. During the summer, they have occasional outings.

Montrose Church of the Nazarene
Unable to contact.

Mt. Olive Lutheran
Youth group meets 2-4 times a month. 12 to 14 kids participate in various activities which include recreation and bible study. No informal space.

Neighborhood Christian Fellowship
Alan Kachic: They have a youth group which meets on both Wednesday and Sunday

evenings. It is primarily bible study, but they also have recreational activities.

North Glendale United Methodist
Never answered phone.

Russian-American SDA Church
956-9132

St. Bedes Catholic
Father Felipe Martinez: They have two basic programs: (1) A confirmation group with about (170) 9th and 10th graders; and (2) a youth program which sponsors regular recreational programs for about 200 kids. These functions tend to be in the summer and are held every Wednesday night and sometimes on the weekends. They have a place in the church which is open for hanging out one night a week.

St. George's Episcopal
Right now they offer nothing, but they are currently looking for a youth director.

St. James Catholic
No youth programs.

St. Lukes of the Mountain
Father Francis Lyons: They have a youth group with about 6 high-school students who meet once a week for discussions.

St. Mark's Episcopal
Father Joseph Acton: Father Acton is a full-time youth minister. They do have a program for junior and senior high-school students. They have recreational activities every other Sunday. About (20) students participate regularly. They also organize several week-end getaways for ski trips and camping.

St. Mary's Armenian Apostolic Church
Father Nareg Shrikian: They have no programs for high-school teenagers.

St. Matthew's Lutheran
No teenagers in congregation, so no programs.

Salem Lutheran
Mary Beth Young, Youth Programs: They have a wide variety of programs including a Sunday school and special services for youths on Sundays. Every other week they offer some kind of recreational activity on either Friday or Saturday night. During the summer, they have weekly trips to the beach and some camping trips. They have a youth room open on Wednesday evenings and Mary Beth Young is available for walk-in hours Monday through Thursday. She says about 22 high-school students participate regularly.

Temple Sinai of Glendale
Rabbi Carol Meyers 246-8101 (Unable to contact).

United Community Church
Unable to contact.

Vallejo Drive Seventh Day Adventist
Unable to contact.

Wesley United Methodist
No programs for teenagers because there are none in the congregation.

Zion Lutheran
They have a youth group but no high-school students participate.

PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

ARMENIAN YOUTH FEDERATION
Garen Yegparian is in charge of youth programs. They have two programs: One for teens 17 and over and another for teens under 17, called Badanegan. About 30-40 youths participate in each of the two programs. The programs consist primarily of regular lectures on the Armenian experience and on Armenian history. They also sponsor social activities such as dances and trips. The federation also runs a camp in the Angeles National Forest.

BOY SCOUTS OF GLENDALE
Program outlined in Community Perspectives section.

The Salvation Army
They have a program called Teens in Christ. The program specifically targets high-school teenagers. They have activities on Sundays and occasionally organize a special outing. (6) students participate regularly.

YMCA of Glendale
Fitness program, health facilities, regular athletics classes for all ages.
No center for "hanging out".

YWCA of Glendale
Swim competition; teen modelling and acting classes. A wide range of classes for all different age groups. No center for informal gathering.

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